# PARIS

Attempted Assassination of King William at Versailles.

Herald Special Report from the Investing Army.

France-Tireurs Destroying Railroad Communications.

Severe Battle Before the Besleged City on Friday.

Defeat of the French--- Heavy Less on Both Sides.

The Bombardment of the Capital to Begin To-Day.

A Determined Resistance by the Besieged Expected.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURES AT META.

Napoleon Overwhelmed with Grief at the Surrender.

Garibaldi's Usefulness Fettered by French Jealousy.

Address of General Bourbaki to His Army.

The Struggle Must Continue Till France is Avenged.

Patriotic Demonstrations the French.

Prussia's Demand for Territory Prevents Peace.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE KING WILLIAM.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. pted Assassination of the King of Prus da-General Von Heon Wounded.

A special telegram from the New York Habald agent at Berlin, dated to-day, states that a sport to current there that an attempt was made yesterday at Versailles on the life of King William. The King was unburt, but General von Roon, who stood near, was wounded.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

tehes from the Prussian Hendquarters A Luli is the Operations Before Paris-Wretched Weather-Camp Canards-Paris

LONDON, Oct. 81, 1870.

A special letter has just come to hand from a HERALD correspondent at the headquarters of the King of Prussia, at Versailles. I forward its conente by cable telegram to New York.

The communication, which is dated on the 25th st, states that rain had fallen incessantly during the two days previous. The ground was, consequently, extremely muddy, and so slippery that the movement of the troops was rendered still more

A sortie of the French from Paris was considered The reports of even a single gun had not been

eard from the previous Friday, and a perfect quietces, stiliness, in truth, prevailed.

At such times and during these moments of hull

For instance, it was said that a portion of the Prus esteging force had wheeled round and set out narch to Metz. A report was circulated also, and prevaled on the morning on which the correspondent wrote, to the effect that the German line of communication had been broken by Garibaldi, the

allroad lines destroyed and some army trains hed to pieces. statements were put forth the HERALD correspondent met an acquaintance, who had just arrived from Rheims, and had journeyed all the way from Epernay on the very train of cars which it was asserted

PARIS SAID TO BE DISTURBED. It was alleged subsequently that there was fighting going on in Paris, as the firing which had been heard on Friday was not directed against any portion of the German lines.

## METZ AND PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Surrender of Metz Reported to Park King William Determined to Bombard the City-Reinfercement to the Siege Lines-Banaine Destroys the Army Chest-Allegation of Military Plunder of Money-Food Supplies for Metz-Surgical Aid-Bad

LONDON, Oct. 31-Noor A special telegram for the HERALD dated at Versalles yesterday evening, the 30th inst., has been reseived in this city.

The HERALD special writer reports from the Prus-

dan headquarters as follows:-A formal notice of the capitulation of Metz and the surrender of Marshal Bazaine has been forwarded to Paris by the The bombardment of Paris has been determined on by the Prussiana. His Majesty King William an-mounces to the Parisians and their government this fact, adding that in consideration of the enormous ber of prisoners who must inevitably be subject to the endurance of a very great amount of priva-tion and suffering under the most favorable circumstances, mercy to Paris would in reality be cruelty to those who fought best for France.
PRUSSIAN BRINPORCEMENTS.

A large number of German reinforcements reached the different commands of the Prussian investing

A special telegram for the HERALD, dated at Saar

bruck on the 80th instant, reports that just before the capitulation of Mets Marshal Basaine burned the French army chest—catese de Parmée—containing 40,000,000 francs in gold and 10,000,000 francs in silver. The Germans had received information which compelled the Marshal to reveal the fact that in Sedan, on the eve of the capitulation of the place, the French efficers forcibly divided among themsolves the contents of the army chest.

It is alleged that on that occasion, in Sedan, Napoleon himself joined in the act of plunder, or at least countenanced it, and took the sum of 2,000,000 francs in Jourgons de campagne—army wagons.

NOOD AND HOSPITABLE AID.

Drovés of theep now cover the road leading directly into Mets.

The English mational and ambulance corps is engaged in forwarding wagons laden with provi-

ngaged in forwarding wagons laden with provi-Volunteer surgeens are flocking to the lately be leaguered fortressee from many outside quarters.

The weather is most wretched at Metz and in the neighborhood. The fall of rain is incessant and the country lying in the immediate neighborhood of the Moselle river is already inundated to a considerable

GUNPOWDER SHABONING. During the week pefore the surrender of Metz the rench soldiers seasoned their food with gunpowder by order of the surgeons, for the sake of the salt and saltpetre which it contained.

# THE BATTLE OF LAUNOIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

France-Tirours Watching a Prussian Provi Miles Train-Desperate Attempt to Destroy -Prompt Reply of the Prusclane-Sharp Fighting and Defeat of the Tirenre-A Number of the Frenchmen Killed. LONDON, Oct. 81, 1870.

A HERALD special correspondent in Brussels. dating on the 20th inst., supplies the following ount of the late fight between the Prossians and

He writes thus:-The France-tireurs took the line of march from Rethel on the 26th inst., at the hour of six o'clock in the morning. They had procooled about afteen miles, and were approaching the small village of Launois, when they discovered a line of twenty army wagons laden with provisions. Some of the wagons had horses standing near by, and at others the horses lay dead on the ground from over work. The Prancs-tireurs perceived their opportunity in a moment, and having fallen on the convoy, which was insufficiently guarded, played and havoc with both the men and material.

At the same instant could be seen the smoke of an

approaching steam engine, bringing a train of cars on the road which it has between Sodan and Rethel, and which had just been repaired by the Prussians. The Francs-tireurs, evidently expecting this train, had placed obstructions here and there on the track, and then laid themselves concealed in a bigh wooded ground near by, about 200 yards from an

At this point, meeting the obstructions, twenty cars were thrown from the track, carrying the freight with them. The engine broke loose from the

The train, which was loaded with provisions was secorted by fifty German soldiers under command of a captain. The 800 Francs-tireurs who attacked it were vastly astonished, apparently, to behold Prussian soldiers pour out from the disabled cars unburt. They were surprised, panic stricken, and fell back suddenly and burriedly after delivering an ill-directed fire at their opponents.

The Prussian soldiers did not pursue them, but remained with the train of cars.

The treurs, encouraged again by this halt re-turned to the attack. When they were advanced sufficiently the Prussians, who had availed them-selves of the shelter afforded by the line of carriages, poured a hot fire into the ranks of the Frenchmen. The effect of these voilles drove the Francs-

tireurs to flight a second time. They retreated leaving ten or twelve of their men dead on the PRUSSIAN BEINFORGEMENTO

The retreat was only temporary. They returned soon. Their second assault was just about having the same result, when suddenly two companies of German guards, who were on duty in the neighbor-

od and had heard the small arms reports of first firing, appeared on the scene of action. THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

twenty-two taken prisoners. Nine of the prisoner. Some of the prisoners were in regimental uni-

The bleuse men are threatened with military exe

The Prussians lost one man killed and had two The firing of the Franca-tireurs was wretchedly

Six dead bodies were subsequently found lying among the wagons which had been attacked first. They were those of three soldiers and three wagon

Such scenes as this are of almost daily occurren on the different lines of march even now.

## THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Bombardment of Paris to Begin Te-Day-Battle Before the City on Friday-Defeat of the French-A Determined Resistance Expected-German Opinion Regarding the Duration of the Siege-German Rulers Invited to Witness the Bombardment-Paris Threatened with Starvation-Movements of the Army of the Loire-Bourbaki Organizing Flying Armico-The Captures at Metz-Garibaldi's Command-Peculiar Position of the Italian-Number of Soldiers Furnished by Gormany-War News from All Points.

LONDON, Oct. 81, 1870. A telegram from Versailles dated to-day says that the Germans around Paris are holding solemn religious services to-day. The bombardment of the city commences to-morrow.

BATTLE REPORE PARIS AND DEPRAT OF THE PRENCH. A telegram from Versailles dated yesterday reports as fellows:—On Friday last the French drove back the German outposts at Le Bourgot, a mile or so east of Fort St. Denis, on the northern boundary of Paris. At evening of that day the French were discovered in occupation in force of the position. which they had fortified. To-day, therefore, the Second division of the Guard attacked the point.

After a hot and brilliant fight the French were driven from the position back behind their fortifica-tions. Thirty officers and about 1,200 men were taken prisoners. The Prussian losses are acknowl-edged to be quite heavy, as the French fought behind

A DETERMINED RESISTANCE EXPECTED. It is generally believed here in the Stock Ex-change that Paris will offer a determined resistance to the besiegers.

A GERMAN OPINION—THE SIEGE TO END IN THREE WEEKS. A correspondent writes from Berlin on the 20th:-An officer on General Moltke's staff writes me from Versailles, the 22d inst.:- "When the Paris affair will be ended no mortal man can certainly tell. My

personal calculation is in a fortnight or three weeks; but I may mistake. At all events we shall do the business thoroughly, having to be sure of itunger for GERMAN RULERS INVITED TO WITNESS THE BOM-BARDMENT OF PARIS. A telegram from Versalles, dated to-day, states

itations have been sent to the rulers of the

various States of South Germany to come forward to

THE PROPER AND GARRISON OF PARIS THREATENED WITH STABVATION. The news from Paris, received by way of the Prus sian headquarters before that city, is quite serious. French prisoners, recently captured, report that the troops behind the fortifications receive only haif a pound of ment twice a week. Many French women and children from Paris approach the Prus-sian lines, and though they are warned they will be shot if they attempt to come nearer, rather court metant death than suffer starvation in the city. The rule to exclude all strangers from Paris and to pre vent the escape of citizens is rigidly enforced.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRS. troops there, but Mobiles and National Guards are en route for Rounes, Keratry's headquarters. Every town and village on the road is filled with soldiers. Arms seem to be abundant, including Chassepets, Remingtons and Sniders. The army of the Loire will pass through Tours. A large infantry force arrived te-day. Troops from Salbris are rapidly joining the Eixteenth corps and advancing towards Vendome. Their object is inexplicable.

BOURBAKI ORGANIZING PLYING ARMIES, A telegram from Amiens, dated to-day, states that General Bourbaki arrived there yesterday, and was greeted with great enthusiasm. He announces his intention to form flying armies, with material to head of the forces. Vigorous preparations for defence are making on all sides.

THE CAPTURES AT METZ-THE PRISONERS SENT TO

GERMANY.

The Metz capitulation includes 67 infantry regients, 13 battalions of foot chasseurs, 18 fort and ments, 13 battailons of foot chasseurs, 18 fort and depot battailons, 36 cavalry regiments—namely, 10 cultrassiers, 1 guides, 11 dragoons, 2 lancers, 3 hussars, 3 chasseurs and 3 chasseurs d'Afrique; also 6 depot squadrons, 116 field batteries, 17 batteries of mittrailleuses, 59 eagles belonging to the infantry, of which were two formerly taken at Mars-In-Teur, and 36 cavalry eagles. Including the garrison, the surrendered army originally comprised 221 battalions of infantry and 102 squadrons of horse. The original numerical gth was 210,000 infantry and 21,450 cavalry, 690 corps commanders—Frossard, Dacaen and Ladmiranit—there are 40 division generals and 100 brigadiers. Ninety thousand of the sound prisoners have been sent to North Germany and 60,000 to South Germany. The sick and wounded have been dis-tributed in the same proportion.

BAZAINE'S MISREPHESENTATION TO INFLUENCE A SURRENDER.

A correspondent at Ostend sends word that the tependence Belge of this day publishes a statement signed by French officers of the engineer corps at Metz, in which they affirm that the surrender of the army was made under the most absolute misrepre ion of the state of things in France. They declare that Marshal Bazaine stated to the officers of the various arms assembled by him that he had information from all sides of the prestration of order throughout France, which could only be restored by the signing of a peace between Prussia and France, the return of the Emperor and the devotion of the army. The Marshal represented that Paris, Marseilles, Lyons and Tours were full of disorders and

given up to anarchy. He said that Rouen and Havre had demanded and received and from the Prussian same officers add that for a long time past the staff of the army have wished to cut their way through the hostile lines, and have repeatedly demonstrated to the Marshal the practicability of moving to the relief of Paris by a diversion in Northwestern France.

entertain the proposition, saying always, "To wuom should we march? There is no government in France. Peace can only give us a government. Let us treasure our strength to restore order, which all our bayonets will be needed to secure after the Ger-

THE MARSHAL A VICTIM OF POLITICAL IMBECILITY, What the engineer officers say in their published statement is repeated in all directions by French officers who have reached Belgium, travelling under their paroles. Their irritation against Marshal Bazaine as they discover the truth of the case in France is indescribable. None of them seem disposed to accuse him of deliberate treachers, but they all consider themselves to have been made the victims of what they call his "mons trous political imbeckity." Madame Canrobert left Brussels yesterday and went to Metz to meet her

THE PERLING IN METZ. On the 29th of October, the day on which the Prussians entered Metz and occupied the citadel never before passed by a hostile foot since Guise dethe houses in the city were closed. The Independ ance de la Moselle appeared with all its column was draped heavily with crape from head to foot The feeling of the city was overwhelmingly in favor resistance, and the anger of the garrison, who, but for the presence of Marshal Razaine and his army, might have held the place for months, is

NAPOLEON'S GRIEF AT RECEIVING THE NEWS A correspondent at Ostend sends word that the Cologne Gazette this day publishes a letter from its correspondent at Wilhelmshohe, which states that the intended capitulation of Metz was made known by a messenger frem Mar-shal Bazaine to the Emperor Napoleon three days before it actually occurred. The correspondent adds that the Emperor was literally bowed down with sorrew, and that he took neither food nor drink officers of his staff—Generals Count Reille, De la Meskowa, De Waubert, Castelnau and others—were stern and silent, deploring among themselves the eclipse of the military glory of Prance and the awful calamities befallen her people.

The 4,000 French officers taken prisoners at Metz have asked permission of the Prussian military authorities, through Prince Frederick Charles, to keep their swords.

GARTRALDI EXPELLING JESUITS-EXCITEMENT OF

A special telegram from the New York Herald correspondent at Tours states that Garibaldi summarily expelled from Doi the Jesuit fathers in charge of the school of Notre Dame de Mont Roiland. The proceeding has excited the utmost indignation. The free companies of Aleace refuse to serve under him, and threaten to shoot him.

THE ITALIAN LEADER IN A PECULIAR POSITION A correspondent with Garlbaldl writes on the 27th inst. fom St. Jean de Dole as follows:—I arrived here last night. I had not seen Garibaldi since the eve of Montana, when he sent me into Rome to exchange some wounded prisoners. The alteration in him since then is striking. His fingers are bent with rheumatism and his body is thin, but the face is hours' talk. His position is peculiar. He arrived at Tours simultaneously with Gambetta. The latter was not over-pleased with the ovations to Garibaldi. They had an interview there. Garibaldi wrote Gambetta, 'I see I have made a mistake; I am useless and shall return." But that would no have suited the people; so they gave him command of the Department of Jura. He is reported to have 10,000 men, in reality he has not 5,000, and they are Spanish, Italians and French—a mongrei crew. Cambriels, at Besancou, has 35,000 men. Garibaldi has with him his son-in-law Causeo, chief of staff. Basso, his secretary, and others are arriving. Most of his best officers are not yet here. I said, "General, if you call they will come." He replied, in the gravest voice, "That is what I cannot do; it would be too heavy a responsibility; each must come on his own account." Yesterday he had decided to return to Aucanges, but during the night Here came the news that 6,000 Prussians were concentrated; so Garibaldi left word that he should stay. He expects every day to be attacked. I do not see what is to stop the Prussians if they attack. Beyond a doubt Garibaldi's coming is a mistake; the lealousy of the French generals is such that he can do nothing. But we are here and there is no

GARIBALDI'S COMMAND. Another correspondent, who has joined Gart-baldi, writes from Dijon on the 26th. The staff are

anxious about the position of Garibaidi, who risks too much. As usual, he was nearly made a prisoner yesterday. The Francs-tireurs demand Garibaidian officers. Many Garibaidians are waiting for leave to come from Italy, and will probably arrive soon.
The Italians from Alexandria, Egypt, have
formed a legion, and came here last night armed
and equipped. The Marseilles legion also
arrived, armed with Minié rifles. The Frontier Nationaux left Dijon on Saturday to join Garibaldi, under Lavalle, a colonel of gendarmerte and a amous republican. Arms and ammunition are greatly wanting. Erba has but seven rifles and forty-five rounds of ammunition for a whole batta-The French generally receive the Garis with great kindness, expecting much aid.

LONGWY TO BE BESIEGED. A despatch from Luxembourg, dated to-day, re-ports that a detachment of six thousand troops from the army of Prince Frederick Charles has gone to

The Prussians continue the slege of Phaisbourg anguidly, reckoning on starving out the garrison, whose supplies are beginning to fail. COMMANDER FOR THE PRENCH ARMY OF THE

BAST. General Ernest has been appeinted to the com mand of the Army of the East, in place of General Cambriel, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ROUTE TO PARIS. The railway from Chalens to Paris, by way of Solssons, has been restored, and the Pressi now using it as a means of transporting troops and

POLISH JEWS SYMPATHIZING WITH PRANCE The Polish Jews openly manifest their sympathy for France, and in a more decided manner than the other natives of Poland. The authorities are obliged to forbid public prayers for the success of the French

PROOPS FURNISHED BY GERMANY TO CARRY ON THE

A Cologne despatch, dated yesterday, says that Prussia and the North German Confederation furnished 740,000 troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany 116,000, Of this grand total of 856,000 men nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign. SMALLPOX IN AMIENS.

The smallpox is raging with violence at Amiens. The disease was brought there by fugitives from

Occupation of Dijon by the Germans-Ad es of Bourbakl to His Army-France to be Avenged-Agitation and Absurd Rumors in Tours-War to the Last Extremity-The Republic in Favor-Patriotic Demonstration in Marseilles.

Madame Bazaine left this city last evening.

OCCUPATION OF DIJON BY THE PRUSSIANS. An official despatch received by the Ministers today from Beanue, dated yesterday, announces that the Prussians have occupied the city or Dijon. Dijon is a city of forty thousand people,

in the department of Oete d'Or, one hundred and sixty miles southeast of Paris, and is celebrated as being the birthplace of Bossuet. The Prussians were twelve thousand strong and were well provided with artillery. They attacked he city at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday, and the bombardment was continued till nearly nightfall. The town was not fortified and the commander of the French, not able to resist with his small force, was compelled to retreat.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL BOURBAKI TO HIS SOLDIERS-FRANCE TO BE AVENGED.

General Bourbaki, in view of the capitulation of Metz, has issued a proclamation to the soldiers at Lille, dated yesterday. He says he has been called of the North. The task is great, and, but for pa triotism and the sentiments now animating all, would be above his strength. His purpose was to organize immediately a corps d'armée, well provided with materials of war, to go to the aid of the besieged fortresses. He would give his best attention and his life, if need be to the work which the government and all cities, mest now pursue—namely, the national defence. Concord and confidence must now be had. devotion and he should count upon their patriotism The endeavors of his life belonged to the common

work to punish the enemy and avenge France. ACTUATION IN TOURS...... A BRURD BUWORS The agitation here is extreme, and the contradic nors which have been circulating all day contribute to increase the public anxiety. Some assert that peace has been signed without reference to the Tours government; that Bazaine has been acting in accordance with instructions from Napoleon, cut his way out.

WAR TO THE LAST EXTREMITY. The prefects and military commandants of a great number of departments telegraph to the Ministers here expressing the utmost indignation at the surrender of Metz, and the determination to continue the war to the last extremity.

THE REPUBLIC IN PAVOR. In nearly all the towns of the South and West the National Guards and citizens have made imposting

demonstrations in favor of the republic. PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION AT MARSEILLES. A telegram from Marsellies, dated yesterday, states that upon receiving news of the capitulation of Metz a patriotic demonstration was made in the city. All the public places were closed and reunions heid.

WAR VESSESS TO CARRY THE FRENCH MAILS. The journals of this city to-day announce that, should the Prussians succeed in cutting the railway communications with the North, the French vessels of-war will carry the mails between France and England.

## THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

No Hope for M. Thiers' Mission-The Was Must Proceed Indefinitely-South German Diplomate Compromised-Switzerland Asking Favors-The Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the War.

A telegram from Versailles, dated to-day, reports

that the Nouvelliste de Versailles says, in advance of M. Thiers coming, his visit will certainly be MAKES ON A ASSESSMENT OF STREET PRUSSIA WILL GRANT NO ARMISTICE UNLESS IT IS AGREED TO HOLD AN ELECTION. A special telegram from the New York HERALD'S

correspondent at Berlin, dated to-day, states that Lord Granville's proposition was an armistice to allow elections to be held only, and did not involve peace. The Paris government does not desire an election, but the Prussian government will require one if an armistice is granted, and it will not be granted for any other purpose, ORLEANIST INTRIGUES AMONG THE PRENCH PRISON-

ERS FORBIDDEN BY PRUSSIA. A correspondent at Ostend sends word that some excitement has been caused in Germany by the Orleanist intrigues which have been carried on among the French prisoners in that country by the family of the Count of Paris. The Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg totha, by birth a princess of Orleans, has been expressly forbidden by the Prussian government to continue her Orleanist propaganda among the French prisoners of war under cover of relieving their necessities. This is regarded as another proof of the determination of the Prussion government to regard the Empire as the only government, in

A despatch from Vienna, dated to-day, reports that as Prussia still demands a cession of territory from France as a preliminary of peace, it is beheved in official circles here that the war must proceed indefinitely. SOUTH GERMAN DIPLOMATS COMPROMISED.

ompromise several notables, including some of the South German diplomatists. A despatch from Zurich states that the Swiss gov-

Papers lately found at Chateau de Suty are said to

rnment has asked of Prussia to be included in th permit to have a courier leave Parts every week with despatches to the neutral governments. THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day the chairman deplored the continu-ance of the war, which he hoped would now be brought to an end by the efforts of M. Thiers. His mission to Versatiles would certainly result in ence of the war by England there was an influx of American visitors, who would otherwise have nux of American visitors, who would otherwise have been travelling on the Continent. There had also been a vast increase in business orders, while, at the same time, cotton was declining. He advo-cated a petition against the entry monopoly.

#### ADDRESS OF CALIFORNIA FRENCHMEN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Largo al facotum, "Barbirer of Sirighta". Rossini
Quariette, "Rigolette" Signor N. Verger.
Mis. Christina Missoo, Miss Cary, Bignori Brignoll and
March, "Tannhauser" Address of French Residents of San Franci to the Government at Tours-Bazaine De-nounced as a Traiter-The Republic Eudorued-Money Ald for the Cause.

San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1870. The following address has been fowarded by the French residents of this city to the government for the national defence at Tours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1870.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT:—
Considering that by surrendering Metz Marshal
Bazanne has committed an act of treachery unexampled in the anna's of nations;
Considering that, in similar circumstances, to remate silent would imply complicity with the traitors
and declare ourselves disheartened.

We, French citizens at San Francisco, convened in
general assembly, have passed the following resolutions:—

general assembty, have passed the following resolutions:—

First—Marshal Bazaine is a traitor to his country, Second—Republic alone can save France.

Third—A whole nation that rises in arms and fights for its independance is invincible.

Fourth—The following address shall be sent to the government for the national defence:—

CITIZENS:—It is with the utmost indignation that we have heard of the infamous treachery of Marshal Bazaine. But, a marschal of the empire is neither the army nor the nation—and the French people must prove to the world that alone, they are able, at the same time, to conquer the enemy and chastise the traitors. O people, be united and have courage, and ye, members of the government, continue to carry high the banner of France. No armistice, no peace, no cession of territory > War to death! The French republic cannot perish, Vice la France!

The Central Committee of California will remit you this week fifty thousand frances for the national defence.

For the General Assemoly, he General Assemoly,
FINES,
WEILL,
POTRON,
PROCHE,
WOLF,
WOLF,
VERNARD,
The Members of the Bureau.

#### DROWNED IN THE HARBOR.

An Extraordinary Series of Accidents in the North and East Rivers-Six Men Drowned-The Result of Three Accidents.

Washington street, Jersey City, is separated from the docks adjoining the Central railroad by a channel of the Cove not more than one hundred and twenty feet wide. The employes who reside in Jersey City pass to and from their work in a small lat-bottomed boat in charge of a man placed there for the purpose. Such a strong current prevails at all times in this narrow passage that the boatman has to make vigorous puiling to keep headway while crossing. Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, seven men and a boy, besides the boatman, were crossing, and, in addition to the strong current, a stiff breeze prevailed, which rocked the boat so violently that It was capsized. Three of the men, named Michael Fallon, Denis Hearn and Patrick Geogheghan, were drowned, and up to a late hour last evening their podies had not been recovered. The others had a most fortunate escape, and two of them were almost exhausted when they reached the pier. It was re-ported throughout the city that four men were drowned, and great excitement prevailed. Crowds focked to the piace, and great sympathy was ex-pressed for the families of the unfortunate men who

flocked to the place, and great sympathy was expressed for the families of the unfortunate men who perispled.

The people of Jersey City have on several occasions petitioned the Common Council to extend Washington street to the Central Railroad and thus make a passage across the cove, which will make the Central depot accessible to all who choose to take that line to Newark and claewhere. But the Aidermen were dear to these petitions owing to the pressure brought to bear on them by certain interested parties opposed to the extension, among whost are the Sugar House Company. Political considerations have decided this question, in which the realignts of Jersey City are so deeply interested.

At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, as the lighter Clara, owned by Eddy & Co., of No. 107 Wall street, was passing the Fuiton ferry, two of the crew, named Joseph Rigney, of No. 49 Willow street, and Henry Rogers, of Sackett street, Brooklyn, were thrown overboard by the shifting of the Jib. Rigney was rescued from drowning and taken to the Park Hospital. Rogers was not seen again, and is believed to have been drowned.

While firing cannon yesterday morning, in the neighborhood of Thirty-first street and the East river, for the purpose of notifying voters to register, a serious accident occurred. A flatboat moored in the middle of the stream fired off an old shell,

a serious accident occurred. A flatboat moored in the middle of the stream fired off an old shell, which, exploding, threw some of the iron into a small vessel anchored in the river, sunking it imme-diately. It is reported that two men who were on board at the time were drowned. The names of the men could not be ascertained.

## THE PRIZE RING

Pugillem in St. Louis-The Coming Pight Between Allen and Gallagher

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 81, 1870. The fight between Tom Allen and James Galla gher will come off to-morrow at the old battle guer win come on to-morrow at the old battle ground, about tweuty-five miles down the river. Both men are said to be in fine condition. Two other fights will take place in the same ring, one between Jack Madden (alias Hafnes) and Jerry Fien, otherwise known as "Mace's novice;" the other between Mike O'Connor, and John Morris, both for pursus.

for purses.

Large numbers of thieves from New York and other places are here, and Mace and Joe Coburn are

## VIRGINIA.

The Washington-Lee University-General

LEXINGTON, Oct. 81, 1870. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington College on Saturday, General C. W. Lee, second son of General R. E. Lee, and Professor in the Military Institute, was unanimously elected to succeed his father as President of Washington College, Professor att, of South Carolina, was elected Proname of the college to the "Washing-

changed the mane of the college to the "Washing-ton-Lee University."

The lamily of General Lee have come to the final and unsiterable determination to let the remains of General R. E. Lee be where they are, in the chapel designed and creeted by himself.

### ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION. Catastrophe in Lister's Bone Bust Factory at

Newark-Two Men Severely Scalded. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the botter in Lister Brothers' pone dust factory, located on the Passate river, near the Newark plank road bridge, Passaic river, near the Newark plank road bridge, exploded with a terrific report and with excess of quite a serious character, though, happily, not nearly so much so as was at first supposed. The occurrence was followed by the wildest excitement among the hands, and for some time the statement provalled that several lives were lost, but on a muster of the men it was found that two only were missing, and these, though scalded very badly, are not considered in a dangerous condition. Both injured men were removed to St. Michael's Hospital, where they are now receiving the best attention. One of them, Philip Volk, is doing nicely. The other, whose name has not yet been ascertained, is not near so comfortable. The cause of the explosion is not known. The boiler was a new one. Considerable property was destroyed.

## BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

Mrs. Elien Ward, a woman far advanced in life, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon at her residence, 70 North Fifth street, E. D. It was ascertamed yesterday that Mrs. Ward's death was caused by excessive grief over the loss of a favorite son, who died from accidental injuries, and whose remains she followed to the grave a few hours previous to her own demise. The fourth anniversary of the Young Men's Chris-

tian Association of Brooklyn, E. D., was celebrated ast evening in the New England Congregational last evening in the New England Congregational church. South Minth street. There was quite a large attendance of the members and friends of the association, and the exercises were very interesting. Mr. J. B. Thomas, the returns president of the association, introduced the Rev. Dr. Carroll, who opened the exercises by reading the Parable of the Talents from the twenty fifth chapter of St. Matthew, and who also invoked the Davine blessing on the retiring and incoming others. The Rev. Lansing Taylor, the newly elected president, Rev. Dr. Brodt and others took part in the exercises of the evening.

### AMUSEMENTS.

NILSSON'S FAREWELL CONCERT .- The Swedist

nightingale took her leave of the metropolis for a time last night. The programme was the best yet offered at these concerts, as may be seen from the Ducts, "Favorita" Orchestra.

Ducts, "Favorita" Mass Cary and Signor Verger.

Violin and Orchestra, Introduction and Kondo. Vienstes

"Angels ever Bright and Fast" Heary Vienstemps.

Il mio tesore, "Don Giovanni" Heary Signor Brignoit.

Shephard Song, "Dinorah" Meyes

Miss Annie Louise Cary.

Casta Diva, "Norma!" Heary Viense Cary.

Bille. Christina Misson.

Plano and Orchestra. Concertations. Von W.

Quariette, "Rigoletto", Mass Cary, Signori Brigoli and Verger. Warch, "Tannhauser". Wagner Orchestra,

The two features of the concert were the immortal quartet by Verdi and Weber's grand work for the plano. Unfortunately for the former, the management made the same mistake as the compaser did in the opera, by piacing it to near the end, so that many of the audience left the halt before it was sung. The same happens often in the epera where it is placed in the last net. It could not be expected that this grand ensemble would produce such an effect in concert as it does in the opera. The situation can explain that. First we have the tener selo; "Bells Figlis," sung by the heatitum Buke, an impassioned love song, broken in upon by the ringing laugh of the coupettish Maddalena. Without we hear the wall of the betrayer of his chief. The weak point in the quariet last night was the light voice of Verger, which did not give point to the bitterness of the jester. In other respects, however, it was superbly rendered. The other feature of the concert, the Concertstack, received full justice at the hands of Miss Krebs. It is a severe test for a planist, for every note is familiar to the bulk of musicians here. Her clear, crisp touch and wonderful execution made a still more favorable impression on her hearers than at any of her previous appearances. For a young girl not yet one of her teens she has made marvellous progress in the art. Age and experience will, of course, develop power, but nature has already giftee her with a rare delicacy and poetic instanct which as amount of cultivation alone can confer. On Wednesday this intmittable concert troupe appear in Brooklyn for the last time, and on Friday they make their first appearance. Nibled's—Ross of Castilla—The most charming

NIBLO'S-ROSE OF CASTILE.-The moof the lamented Baife's works—one that we even prefer to the "Bohemian Giri"—was given last night before a rather slim house. It is like the from beginning to end-intoxicating in its spari meloites. The only fault in it is its excess 

WALLACK'S.—A series of English comedies in the home of English comedy is the programme for the present week at Wallack's. Last night this signif-

cant revival was commenced with Coleman's incom-parable "John Bull," before a crowded house. This

avorite comedy, a faithful portrayal of the manner

society when George the Third was king, in which is interwoven the staple material of human life-love both disinterested and selfish, with that which is too frequent now, as then, a feminine mispiaced confidence in an aristocratic lover. With the happy facility of life upon the stage there is a shifting, of course, of events and characters that on the fall of the curtain sends the audience away in a happy frame of mind, inasmuch as virtue is trinmphant, and vice with its hideous mien
receives its just deserts. Gilbert as Job Thornberry
the brazier, is the solid, resectable tradesman and
freeholder of the period. By his inimitable manner he takes his audience back to the ideal character that inevitably forms itself in the min those who are familiar with the descriptions of mainers and customs of middle-class ety in the eighteenth century. The pride places itself on an equality with the n horing baronet, and yet has an innate ety in the eighteenth contry. The price places itself on an equality with the me horing baronet, and yet has an innate clearly perceptible reverence for the class is above him, is so lipelike in the portrayal a show that Mr. Gilbert does not superficially st his part. Mr. O. Mariowe, as the Bon Ton Shuffle is the cultured, educated, refined, aristogr scamp of the period, whose notions of right and wrong are so overlaid with scinshness that all nebility of character has become and wrong are so overhald with selfishness that all nebility of character has become cautorized in his soul, and he is the true representative of the heartless viliain that a laise, leeble and selfish society produces in all ages. Mr. Marlowe is perfect in this representation. He never allows himself to forget himself, but is true and even in his representation throughout. John Brougham as Denhis Brugruddery is as rollicking, as full of will, as laughter provoking and as inimitable an irrshman as ever. He kept the house in a roar of laughter, which is his usual achievement. The ladies of the piece are Miss Heighterly and Mrs. Bringrudderly and Mrs. Bringrudderly and Mrs. Bringrudderly and Mrs. Berny as Lady Caroline Braymore. These ladies are part of the company of Wallack's, and that they sustained the reputation of this theatre in no small degree is perhaps the highest praise we can give. "John Bull" will be played on Tuesday and Saturday; on Wednesday and Friday, "The Serious Family," and on Thursday, "The Hivals." To these who enjoy English comedy well placed on the stage, intuitably rendered, with all the attractions of an English comedy well placed on the stage, intuitably rendered, with all the attractions of an English theatre united with the manifold advantages of American enterprise, this week at Wallagk's will be cordially welcomed and promptly appropriated.

Grand Opera House.—"Petit Faust," or, as the boys have it, "Peter Foster," was the opera and the

boys have it, "Peter Foster," was the opera and the bouge at this establishment last evening, and the first appearance of pretty, petit Mile. Elise Persini as the ridiculous Marguerite, was the special attraction. And she made a hit, and a good hit, for she is a nice, delicate, graceful, fascinating little actress, and she sings like a lark rising from the high grass on a lovely morning in June. She sings, moreover, with the spirit and the understanding—that is with the spirit of the music, and with the understanding that she is to make R lively. She quite capitvated the house, and the gallantry of the house quite capitvated her, for she smiled most graciously every time and seemed to enjoy her encored with the zest of a Parisian favorite bent upon conquests and living on admiration. What cared she, or any of this Parisian troupe, for the applicates of Napoleon when they have the enthusiastic applicate of Napoleon when they have the enthusiastic applicate of republic? Moreover Persini, by her spirited and capitvating singing and acting, not only theroughly inspired the enthusiasm of the house, but she infused something of the same enthusiasm into the whole performance and it all its parts. She is a good card to the management, as is also Montained, who reappears in the "Grand Duchess" this evening.

Bowert Tharms.—Another new Grama for O.d. Drury. After drawing on our native authors for

ne time past the management resolved, if only to vary the talent, to give the patrons of the establi which was given last night, is entitled "July—The Mariner's Compass," a play in three acts and a prologue, and written by a London author. Stage Manager Clarke has put the piece on the stage in the most elaborate style, with new scenery and coatumes, intricate machinery and an immense east, comprising the full strength of the company. Not courent with the new play, the favorite drama of the "Game Cook of the Wilderness" was also given. The audience was a good one notwithstanding that election times always tend to diminish the attendance at the east side theatres.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.-The popularity of this charming establishment was never more completely demonstrated than last evening, when the ever well come managerial poster, "standing room only," was displayed at the doors. The programme was excel-lent, and the company far superior to that nowadays lent, and the company far superior to that nowadays pursuing the same line of entertainment. First came Harry Beckett in his admirable impersonation? of the Widow Twankey, in the buriesque of "Aladdin." Beckett, a host of humor in himself, was well supported. The production created the greatest amusement and afforded a fine opportunity for the best display of the talents of the artists. "Aladdin's was followed by "Black Eyed Susan," which served as fuel for the laughter which the former unquestionably created. In the latter the favorite, Miss Edwin, and the inimitable R. Staart Robsoh, interpreted their respective rôles with an amount of genuine comicality that could scarcely be excelled. Altogether the entertainment at Miss Edwin's theated last evening was both gratifying to the audience and creditable to the performers.